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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees

AND

Board of Directors

OF THE

Montana State Reform School

November 30, 1904

"INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY, HELENA, MONTANA."



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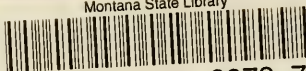
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Biennial Report

of the

Board of Trustees of the Montana State Reform School.

To His Excellency,

J. K. TOOLE,

Governor of the State of Montana.

Sir: We have the honor, as Trustees of the Montana State Reform School, to submit herewith the biennial report of said institution, covering the period from December 1st, 1902, to December 1st, 1904.

The report of the Director of the Trustees for the same period is transmitted herewith.

We are pleased to report that, in our opinion, the institution is being conducted in a very satisfactory manner, under the management of Mr. J. B. Hawkins, who has held the position of Director during the past two years and who is now assisted by the following employes:

Matron—Mrs. F. M. Kriedler.

Superintendent Boys' Building and Band Director—Harvey Leach.

Teacher—Frank Cass.

Teacher—Mrs. Amelia Leihy.

Officer in charge Company "A"—E. R. Leihy.

Officer in charge Company "B"—Ernest Shy.

Engineer—George N. Cheever.

Seamstress—Mrs. George N. Cheever.

Cook, Boys' Building—Mrs. Annie Leach.

Cook, Girls' Building—Mrs. Kate Burgel.

Night Watchman—W. N. Kimbell.

Teacher, Vocal Music—Mrs. Lucretia Shy.

Shoemaker—John Fliechek.

Number of Inmates.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of inmates in institution at present	73	10
Number admitted during past two years.....	69	11
Number dismissed during past two years	78	12
Number of deaths during past two years	1	0

Regular School Work.

The courses of instruction in school work, prescribed by the Statutes of the State have been followed as closely as conditions would permit and the advancement made by the scholars in the several branches taught, has been generally satisfactory.

Religious Instruction.

Attention is given to religious instruction of a non-sectarian character in the regular Sunday School and Church services, in addition to daily devotions.

It has been the earnest endeavor of the Board and Officers to develop habits of industry and thrift in the inmates, with the view of preparing them, so far as possible, to earn their way in the world upon being discharged from the institution and we feel that the efforts along this line have been rewarded with no small degree of success. With the greater opportunities now afforded for instruction and practical work in manual training the scope of this work will be greatly broadened.

The health of the inmates of the Reform School during the past two years has been excellent. There have been no serious epidemics of any nature, excepting a few cases of La Grippe, which responded readily to treatment. During the time covered by this report there was one death in the institution, resulting from consumption.

The regular habits of exercise and diet followed by the inmates results in that healthy physical development so necessary to the success of an institution of this character. The opportunities along this line would be greatly increased if there was a suitable building for the gymnasium, which is now situated in quarters inadequate to the needs of the work. The necessity for a gymnasium is felt most during the winter months when the short days make it necessary to keep the boys within doors so much longer than at other seasons.

Account of Expenditures.

During the period from November 30th, 1902, to November 30th, 1904:

Groceries, 1903	\$5,398.73	
Groceries, 1904	5,050.57	\$10,449.30
For two years		
Dry Goods, 1903	1,899.07	
Dry Goods, 1904	1,958.80	
For two years		3,857.87
Meats, 1903	994.96	
Meats, 1904	871.74	
For two years		1,866.70
Salaries, 1903	9,373.30	
Salaries, 1904	9,027.52	
For two years		18,400.82
Fuel, 1903	1,851.91	
Fuel, 1904	1,757.22	
For two years		3,609.13
Electric lights, 1903	682.02	
Electric lights, 1904	511.75	
For two years		1,193.77
Hardware, plumbing, fixtures, imple-		
ments, iron roofing and steel ceiling,		
1903	1,494.52	
Hardware, plumbing, fixtures, imple-		
ments, iron roofing and steel ceiling,		
1904	1,966.81	
For two years		3,461.33
Blacksmithing, 1903	307.60	
Blacksmithing, 1904	164.54	
For two years		472.14
Lumber, 1903	355.58	
Lumber, 1904	438.67	
For two years		839.25
Physicians, 1903	342.00	
Physicians, 1904	567.00	
For two years		909.00
Medical supplies, 1903	196.75	
Medical supplies, 1904	237.70	
For two years		434.45
Dentistry, 1903	44.50	
Dentistry, 1904	41.00	
For two years		85.50
Seeds, 1903	182.75	
Seeds, 1904	109.26	
For two years		292.01
Water for irrigation, 1903	149.00	
Water for irrigation, 1904	158.00	
For two years		307.00
Feed, pasture, grain and hay, 1903	625.24	
Feed, pasture, grain and hay, 1904	431.02	
For two years		1,060.26

School supplies, for 1903 and 1904	120.14
Trees, plants, etc., for 1903 and 1904	120.27
Insurance for 1903 and 1904	868.10
Furniture for 1903 and 1904	87.20
Building brick smoke stack	782.40
Trustees salaries for 1903 and 1904	460.00
Live stock bought	100.00
Miscellaneous	239.75

\$49,999.36

Disbursements of Appropriations.

Appropriated for maintenance of School for two years	\$50,000.00
Total cost of maintenance for two years	49,999.36
Appropriated for manual training work	2,500.00
Expended for manual training work	2,456.64
Appropriated for buildings and repairs	1,500.00
Expended on buildings and repairs	1,499.79
Appropriated for bedsteads, gymnasium, etc.....	750.00
Expended for bedsteads, gymnasium, etc.....	743.51

Needs of the Institution.

In our opinion an appropriation of \$26,000.00 per annum should be made for the maintenance of the institution for the ensuing two years.

We heartily concur in the recommendations of the Director that the following appropriations be made:

An appropriation of \$800.00 for a Gymnasium Building.

An appropriation of \$300.00 for Laundry Equipment.

An appropriation of \$250.00 for Band Instruments.

We believe that an additional appropriation of \$2,000.00 should be made to carry out the contemplated system of manual training.

In conclusion we desire to express our acknowledgements for the considerate treatment that has been accorded the institution by your excellency and the Boards of the State having to do with the institution.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN S. TRUSCOTT,

W. A. JORDAN,

THOMAS GIBB.

Board of Trustees of the Montana State Reform School.

Directors' Report.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Montana State Reform School.

Gentlemen: I herewith present my first biennial report of the Montana State Reform School, for the two years ending November 30th, 1904; the same being the sixth biennial report of that institution.

It is the predominant ambition of those in charge of the boys and girls committed to the School, to surround them with such influences as will most likely bring about their complete reformation and to teach them what it means to be good citizens and to lead useful lives. In doing this a fair degree of success has been accomplished considering the difficulties to be encountered. It seems to be an unfortunate fact that only the boys who violate their parole attract the attention of the general public, while, as a matter of fact, more than 80 per cent of those who have gone out from the School are living in a manner entirely in accord with the terms of their parole, many of them occupying positions of trust and commanding good salaries.

Religious Instruction.

Sabbath school is conducted every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., by the school teacher, assisted by the teacher of music. The Berean Sunday School Quarterly is used.

Church service is held at 3 P. M. on the second and fourth Sundays in each month. For some time past these services have been conducted, alternately, by the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of Miles City; however, the co-operation and assistance of the clergymen of all denominations is invited and encouraged at all times in broadening the scope of this work.

School Work.

Most of the children committed here have never attended school regularly and some few have never been in school at all, and it is often a difficult task for the teacher to interest certain pupils in the work, and yet we have but a few cases in which at

least fair advancement has not been made. However, there are instances in which grown up boys have been permitted to pay more attention to studies having utilitarian value rather than to those of conventional value.

The text books in use are those authorized by the State Board of Education for the public schools of the State.

Musical Instruction.

The School maintains a band which makes it possible for some twelve or fifteen boys to study instrumental music and good progress has been made by those receiving this instruction during the past two years. As members of the band are paroled we recruit with beginners and the band is, therefore, necessarily at all times, practically a new band.

Instruction in vocal music is given to all the inmates and the results obtained are very gratifying.

Manual Training.

It is the constant aim of the management to teach every inmate the necessity of doing some kind of work. Heretofore the opportunity for this has been limited, but I am glad to report that at present a building is being constructed by the boys wherein blacksmithing and carpentering will be taught. Tools for these departments have been purchased, and, upon the completion of the building, classes will be instructed regularly in these crafts. The shoemaking and mending department, established in October, 1902, is a decided success. All of the shoes worn by the inmates since that date have been made by the boys in the shop. At present ten boys are working in this department, one-half a day each, and some of them do first class work. Several boys that have been paroled were master workmen at the time of their leaving the institution and are now holding good positions working at their trade of shoemaking.

Our present arrangement makes it possible for the boys to receive instruction in the following branches of work:

- Practical farming.
- Shoe making and mending.
- Blacksmithing.
- Carpentering.
- Steam engineering.

All outer clothing for inmates of the institution is made by the

girls and they are given instructions in the following domestic pursuits:

Cooking.

General housework.

Sewing, including cutting and fitting.

Gymnasium apparatus has been secured and is now being used in the second story of the engine house, but the room is too small and quite inconvenient, and I most heartily recommend that the one thing greatly needed by the institution is a suitable building for a gymnasium.

Work.

In addition to the work done in the way of trades, the inmates are all, from time to time, employed in caring for the buildings, doing housework, assisting at cooking, working in the laundry and in the general work on the School farm.

Careful instruction is given the boys in the boiler room and several of them have been able to pass satisfactory examination and secure engineers license before leaving the School, and have secured good positions.

The work on the farm consists in caring for live stock and planting, irrigating and caring for crops.

Improvements.

Within the past two years we have built an addition to the ice house, a wagon shed, a brick smoke stack and a brick bake house.

The old bake house was moved and converted into a chicken house, and many repairs have been made on the main buildings, such as laying new floors, putting on sixty squares of steel ceiling in the boys' building, painting, etc., etc. We have also built a large water tank and secured and installed apparatus for seven shower baths, which greatly improve and facilitate the bathing.

During the period covered by this report four hundred fruit trees have been planted on the School farm and they are nearly all growing nicely.

Stock.

The number and classes of horses owned by the School are:

Four head of work horses.

One buggy horse.

One saddle horse.

Two of the work horses are old and badly affected with the heaves and are not in condition to do work and should be dis-

posed of and another good team purchased for the use of the institution.

The number and classes of cattle owned by the School are:

Ten milch cows.

Six two-year-old heifers.

Five yearling heifers and one calf.

One three-year-old bull.

The number and classes of hogs owned by the School are:

Thirteen brood sows and one boar.

One hundred and thirteen pigs, ranging from five months old down to three weeks old.

Needs of the Institution.

A suitable building for gymnasium, costing about \$800.00.

An appropriation of \$250.00 to buy instruments for the band.

The laundry is equipped with old wooden tubs, which have been in use since the institution first started. They are badly worn and should be replaced by metal or stone tubs.

A further need of the institution is the putting in of a water tank in the attic of the girls' building, as it would double our water supply. There is also need for the necessary piping to install a lavatory in the girls' dormitory, which is badly needed.

Recommendations.

The last paragraph of section 3093, of the Penal Code reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Director to recall any boy or girl who might not be conducting himself or herself properly, or any boy or girl who may not have a suitable home." At present no provision is made for this expense and it has to be taken out of the maintenance fund. I would recommend that a special fund be appropriated to meet this need.

I call attention to the matter of transporting inmates to their homes after they have been paroled. Transportation is sent, from most of the counties, as soon as notice is given that a child committed from that county is to be returned. However, two counties ignore such notice and refuse to send transportation. A number of boys have been held at the School for several months on this account, after they had fully complied with all the terms, rules and regulations under which they may gain their "honor" and parole.

Having been an inmate of a Reform School attaches to the name of a boy or girl a certain stigma, which, in so far as possi-

ble ought to be removed, and anything looking toward this would be a marked improvement. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the name of the Montana State Reform School be changed to the Montana State School for Boys and Girls. Incurrigibility too often covers the sins of parents for which the child has to suffer.

Another very unfortunate condition that the coming Legislature should be asked to consider, is the manner of confining young boys and girls in the county jails. As the matter now exists a boy or girl, under no more serious charge than incurrigibility, is often kept in jail for days, and sometimes months, with the worst class of criminals. In such condition and company the youthful delinquent often learns more vice and crime than he would perhaps otherwise ever know.

Recapitulation.

Under this head I beg to submit data, covering the period of this report. Each subject will be treated as an exhibit.

Exhibit A.—Number of Inmates.

Number of inmates in institution Nov. 30, 1902....	94	
Number committed since Nov. 30, 1902.....	65	
Number returned since Nov. 30, 1902.....	15	
Number of inmates paroled since Nov. 30, 1902....		80
Number pardoned by Governor since Nov. 30, 1902.		4
Number released on age since Nov. 30, 1902.....		3
Number released by Board of Trustees since Nov. 30, 1903		1
Number inmates escaped since Nov. 30, 1902.....		2
Number inmates died since Nov. 30, 1902		1
Number inmates in institution Nov. 30, 1904.....		83
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	174	174

Exhibit B.—Number of Inmates in the School at the End of Each Fiscal Year.

Year.		Year.	
1894 1st year.....	33	1900 7th year	74
1895 2nd year	50	1901 8th year	81
1896 3rd year	60	1902 9th year	94
1897 4th year	61	1903 10th year	72
1898 5th year	73	1904 11th year	83
1899 6th year	74		

**Exhibit C.—Counties From Which Inmates Have Been Received
Since Nov. 30, 1902.**

Custer	2	Powell	3
Cascade	6	Ravalli	1
Deer Lodge	8	Rosebud	1
Fergus	1	Silver Bow	11
Flathead	1	Sweetgrass	1
Gallatin	4	Teton	5
Lewis & Clarke	5	Yellowstone	3
Missoula	6
Park	6	From States Prison	1
Total		65	

**Exhibit D.—Commitments During Period From November 30,
1902, to November 30, 1904.**

Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
December, 1902	2	0	December, 1903	2	3		
January, 1903	3	0	January, 1904	0	1		
February, 1903	2	1	February, 1904	2	0		
March, 1903	1	0	March, 1904	3	1		
April, 1903	5	0	April, 1904	3	0		
May, 1903	1	0	May, 1904	2	0		
June, 1903	9	0	June, 1904	1	1		
July, 1903	0	1	July, 1904	1	0		
August, 1903	2	0	August, 1904	3	1		
September, 1903	3	0	September, 1904	0	0		
October, 1903	5	0	October, 1904	2	1		
November, 1903	1	1	November, 1904	2	0		
Total		34	3	21		7	65

**Exhibit E.—Age of Inmates Committed From Nov. 30, 1902, to
Nov. 30, 1904.**

	Boys.	Girls.
Between the ages of eight and nine	5	0
Between the ages of nine and ten	4	0
Between the ages of ten and eleven	3	0
Between the ages of eleven and twelve	4	0
Between the ages of twelve and thirteen	4	2
Between the ages of thirteen and fourteen	8	0

Between the ages of fourteen and fifteen.....	4	3
Between the ages of fifteen and sixteen	6	3
Between the ages of sixteen and seventeen.....	15	2
Between the ages of seventeen and eighteen.....	2	0
	—	—
	55	10
Total	65	

**Exhibit F.—Offenses for Which Commitments Were Made
During Period of Report.**

	Boys.	Girls.
Incorrigibility	27	10
Petit Larceny	5	
Grand Larceny	5	
Burglary	6	
Incorrigibility and want of paternal care	3	
Incorrigibility and vagrancy	3	
Arson	1	
Misdemeanor	2	
Committed from State Prison	1	
Assault in first degree	1	
Forgery	1	
	—	—
	55	10
Total	65	

**Exhibit G.—Showing Number Returned for Violation of Parole
and Adverse Home Environment, From Nov.
30, 1902, to Nov. 30, 1904.**

Boys.		Girls.	Boys.		Girls.
June, 1903	1	1	March, 1904	1	
October, 1903	2		May, 1904	1	
November, 1903	1		August, 1904	1	
December, 1903	1		October, 1904	3	
February, 1904	1		November, 1904	2	
	—	—		—	—
	6	1		8	0
Total				15	

**Exhibit H.—Showing Produce of Farm and Stock for the
Year 1903.**

Onions, pounds	7,440
Cabbage, pounds	16,995
Potatoes, pounds	38,359

Table beets, pounds.....	2,256
Flat turnips, pounds.....	1,640
Rutabagas, pounds	15,700
Stock beets	23,600
Carrots, pounds	6,280
Sour krout, barrels	8
Hubbard squash, pounds	5,800
Pumpkins, number	56
Celery, pounds	68
Apples, canned, quarts	300
Apple butter, quarts	96
Plums, quarts	80
Water mellon preserves, quarts	16
Apple jelly, quarts	34
Chow Chow, quarts	142
Chile sauce, quarts	26
Cucumber pickles, barrels	1½
Alfalfa hay, tons	21
Oat hay, tons	19
Corn fodder, tons	7
Water Melons, number	200
Musk melons, number	200
Tomatoes, bushels	20
Pork, pounds,	4,048
Beef, pounds	1,360
Crab apples, bushels	186
Heifer calves, number	5
Steer calves, vealed	2

Exhibit I.—Showing Produce of Farm and Stock for Year 1904.

Potatoes, pounds	12,300
Flat turnips, pounds	33,400
Carrots, pounds	12,050
Rutabagas, pounds	42,650
Stock beets, pounds	57,310
Onions, pounds	1,200
Table beets, pounds	1,750
Cabbage, pounds,	9,050
Crab apples, bushels	125
Standard apples, bushels	125
Alfalfa hay, tons	61
Corn fodder, tons	12

Ripe corn, pounds	9,350
Sour krout, barrels	12
Hubbard squash, number	860
Apples, canned, quarts	320
Plums, quarts	96
Pickled string beans, barrel	1
Water melons, number	850
Musk melons, number	630
Tomatoes, bushels	64
Pork, pounds	5,460
Veal, pounds	430
Currant jelly, quarts	42
Pie plant, quarts	24

Exhibit J.—Showing Work Done in Shoe Shop From Nov. 30, 1902, to Nov. 30, 1904.

Number of pairs of shoes made in 1903.....	197
Number of pairs of shoes made in 1904.....	243
Number of pairs of shoes repaired in 1903	571
Number of pairs of shoes repaired in 1904	232

Exhibit K.—Showing Number of Garments Made From Nov. 30, 1902, to Nov. 30, 1904.

Coats	125	Shirtwaists	40
Pants	285	Aprons	136
Jumpers	150	Kitchen Aprons	76
Overalls	179	Bed Quilts	65
Shirts	450	Sheets	350
Night Shirts	280	Slips	500
Everyday Skirts	75	Towels	250
Sunday Skirts	53	Napkins	136
Night Gowns	56		

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the kindly interest and assistance that has been given to the School by Rev. Calvin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Miles City, and Rev. Dodds, pastor of the Methodist Church of Miles City. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has also done much for the general good of the School. In October last the School was visited by Rev. Mr. Price, of the Board of Charities and Reforms, and his sound advice and good work among the inmates has convinced me that it would be a great help to the institution if it could be visited more often by the members of that Board.

I wish also to express my thanks to you as a Board, for your kindly advice, personal interest and co-operation in the general welfare of the School. Hoping to merit a continuation of these relations, I respectfully submit this report.

J. B. HAWKINS.

